

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19TH, 1898.

NUMBER 16

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
The Harland & Wolff Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevidéu, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, to Rio, to.

The Brazilian Government:  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depôts at Condeirão Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—id. id.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.**  
Successors to W. K. CARLSEN & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**GUANABARA & Co.**

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

**A. CLAUSEN**

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

PODCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Mavaco Cigars)  
BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.  
Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also at Mexico.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODRIGUES & Co.

GEBB, KLINGBERG, Deimold (Lyonnais),  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**J. C. V. MENDES**

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. SHIPS ETC., ETC.  
Provision Merchant.

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1  
LATE PALACE SQUARE  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,**

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**JOHN L. BISSET**

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,  
and General Commission Merchant

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box No. 68

**THE HARRAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.**

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic brake is now in use on 2000 locomotives and over 20000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to furnish orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

**AMERICAN**  
Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES, and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

PRINTED CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, and in the latest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

Has special arrangements for PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS AND UNIFORMED STYLES.

New Cards, Labels, Calculators.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS H. FRIEDLAND, Sec. and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIE, Asst. Sec.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

**V. A. WENCESLAU**  
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality; is  
bottled, in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FROELICH & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Apanhada, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

The standard preventive against the perils of a  
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive  
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,  
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches,  
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism  
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,  
it prevents bowel troubles in children. It is also a  
valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and  
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is  
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous  
deposits in the stomach, intestines, and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science  
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the  
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James  
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,  
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 15500 per bottle.

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

**WILLIAM SMITH.**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Insurance.

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£2,620,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$165,090.00 £25,250).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Black &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. £2,100,000

Accumulated Funds .. £3,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500

Reserve fund .. 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

Capital .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 19 de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. £12,984,532

Authorized Capital .. £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital .. £2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; returning leave S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambú and Lamiary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Júlio de Fora, Barbaena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Connections with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

## Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

## Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhãs at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Marã. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 2 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. on all hand rates (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the Barca train leaves at 7.30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the all hand train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhãs at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

## Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhãs at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with railway at Nova Friburgo. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 7.25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursionist train leaves Marã at 5.15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 3.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a.m.

## Coroado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Paulo at 5.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and return at 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are: ascending 6.30, 9.30 and 11 a.m.; descending 3.30, 5.30 and 8 p.m. (descending 8.15, 10.25, 11.35 a.m.; 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit).

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

## Official Directors

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua C. de Mello, RUGENE SEERER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directors

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Civil further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

65, Rua do Aqueduto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 17.—Divine service at 10 a.m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Fabrica Caraca. Sundays: 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WITHERILL, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Christians.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Culsa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASHMENT, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Fredeick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCIANI, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 192, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary diseases, surgical care of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 47.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Almeida.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to:

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Redding Ro. 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEACH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 34, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government refuses to sell ships of war either to the United States or to Spain. This would be a proper decision if it were prompted by the desire to maintain a vigorously neutral attitude between the two countries. But, unfortunately, it seems only too certain that it is much more the outcome of an eager wish to increase the navy. There appears to be no doubt, in fact, that the reports which have been reaching the country for some time past of the receding feeling of the Argentine Republic, on its side, is about to buy a new battleship. It is most unfortunate that such a state of tension should exist, and, indeed, it is not easy to understand how it has come about. The frontier dispute was arranged by a treaty, which referred the question to the arbitration of the Queen.

Neither state can doubt that strict justice will be done. Why, therefore, jealousy and ill-feeling and preparations for war should again begin before arbitration has taken place is utterly unintelligible. And it is still more unintelligible because both republics need to practise the strictest economy. The finances of neither are in a satisfactory state, and the future of both requires care and safeguarding. —The Statist, March 26.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A Buenos Aires telegram says that the Argentine government has resolved upon the construction of the Belgrano military port.

The sum of \$3,350,000 gold is to be paid by Argentina to the Italian government for the construction of the Belgrano military port.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th inst. says that \$10,000,000 have been subscribed toward the projected internal loan, and that the loan would be opened for public subscription on Monday.

During the month of February there were 1,954 births, 463 marriages and 1,016 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires. Of the deaths, 75 were still-born; and of the births 333 were illegitimate. The estimated population of the city at the end of the month was 742,459.

The support which business men are giving to the Cuestas government in Montevideo is well attested by the exceptionally large amount of receipts of last month. As a rule commerce is cautious and conservative, and we are doubtful of the present administration and we should see a much smaller movement. The March receipts (including \$92,000 estimated department revenue) amounted to \$1,220,555, against \$732,527 last year and \$1,102,300 in 1896.

As we anticipated, the very heavy rains of Tuesday produced serious inundations in various parts of the city and suburbs, and the damage to property has been considerable. The police and local authorities were busy all the afternoon and evening assisting those whose houses were flooded. In the Paso Molino a number of quail were completely under water to the depth of two or three feet or even more. Train traffic was stopped in several directions. No personal casualties of importance are reported, though there were some narrow escapes. Several houses were crowded. The bridge over the Miguelete at Las Durmas was washed away—for about the twentieth time. The waters subsided yesterday. —Montevideo Times, April 7.

The following curious story comes from Rosario. The National Bank caused half a dozen colonists, who were unable to meet the pagarés they had given for seed advanced to them last year, to be sold up. One of them came down to Buenos Aires with the idea of obtaining a loan of \$500 from a rich relation. He got the money right, but on his way back he bought two tickets in the San Luis lottery. A week later he went and got an extract, and found that he had won \$10,000. Next day he returned to Buenos Aires and received his money. And as soon as he returned to his colony he lent the five other colonists who had been sold up with him, sufficient money to enable them to start afresh to put in a new crop. Yet in spite of this there are people who say that there is no such thing as luck. The man was in luck to be able to raise the wind to the tune of \$500 in these phenomenally hard times, then to win \$10,000, and the other five were in luck to be the friends of such a man. It sounds something like the house that Jack built—or a whale. —Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

On Sunday a special train took a number of gentlemen who had been invited by Mr. Vicente L. Casares to witness the inauguration of his new butter factory, La Martona. It is now some years since Mr. Casares started the making of butter and cheese; and the neat, clean shops of La Martona where fresh milk can always be had, have long been a feature of the city. There are now as many as 23 of them, all doing a thriving trade. Mr. Casares' new establishment will turn out as much as 5000 kilos of butter daily. The first 1800 was milked every day, and the milk of 2000 cows in the surroundings is purchased by the establishment. During the past year 13,000,000 litres of milk were used. The following shows the increase in the manufacture of butter: in 1891, 8000 kilos; in 92, 82,000; 93, 360,000; 94, 460,000; 95, 760,000; 96, 1,480,000; 97, 1,700,000, half of which was exported. This is evidence of a national industry which is assuming great proportions without any state interference or other noxious and unnatural aids. —Buenos Aires Herald.

The amount deposited for guarantees by foreign insurance offices to this date is \$5,560,000 m/n. It is stated that the government will extend the time for making the deposit, so as to enable the agents of other offices to obtain instructions from their respective offices. —Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.

The annual report for 1897 of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that 24 patients were under treatment on January 1st, 209 were admitted to the wards during the year, and 40 out-door patients were treated. The patients numbered 15, and the patients discharged numbered 310, leaving 17 under treatment December 31st. The total receipts were \$5,613.61 gold, which was an increase over the preceding year. The expenditures were greatly increased, however, and the balance sheet showed a deficit of 1,061.51 gold which includes the deficit of \$422.55 brought forward from 1896.

Mr. C. R. Pettigill, the first officer of the schooner *Carriwind Annie*, which arrived the other day at Montevideo on her way from New York to Seattle (the port for Khadyke), was in this city yesterday and gave us some information concerning the cruise. He says that the company consists of 16 persons, all of whom should help in working the ship, the owners being on board. It seems, according to Mr. Pettigill, that the passengers have obeyed orders the vessel being practically left to make her way as best she can. Early in the voyage Mr. Pettigill broke his arm, and, as there was no doctor on board, the skipper was requested to put in at Rio de Janeiro but he refused. Finally, he consented to put in at Montevideo, giving as a reason that the vessel was short of water. On arriving there Mr. Pettigill left the ship, refusing to have any more to do with the concern. Mr. Pettigill's arm is in a very bad condition and will have to be operated on. He will most probably stay here, having had considerable experience in the cruising business and asphalt laying. He has been to the River Plate many times before as first officer of various vessels. The *Carriwind Annie* has left on her voyage, and Mr. Pettigill believes that she will not arrive at Seattle much before the end of June. —Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.

The *Standard* of March 30 does not believe what our Enterriero colleagues say about the paralysis in the salarier business being due to a dearth in stock, arguing that the cattle in the country are on the increase. We fail to see how this can be taking into consideration that the number of cattle supposed to be in the country, even taking the higher statistics given, are not more than 22,000,000. From these we must take every year, taking into consideration those consumed in every town and on all the estancias, hides lost and cut up in camp, killed at the saladeros, frozen, exported to Europe, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia, hides tanned and used in the country. The total will sum up close on 6,000,000 animals taken from the 22,000,000 per annum. But we have no means of knowing that there are this amount in the country, the figures when published were at best a supposition and are and were believed to be an exaggeration. It is far more probable that we have between eighteen and nineteen millions of stock, but even supposing that there are twenty-two millions we fail to see with an annual culling of 900,000 there can be any increase possible. On the other hand the salarierists of Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental are complaining that there are no novillos to be bought for the jerked beef trade. But we must consider this from another point of view, namely that cattle are now being bred of so good a class, that estancieros will no longer sell at prices which suit the salarierists. They will either soon have to give up the business or raise the price of a *carra*. —Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

On Sunday morning a large meeting of "colorados" was held at Villa Colón. Although it was for the formation of a sectional club, several hundreds, some of them obviously "marciapos" went out from the city. These returned in the course of the afternoon, some by railway, others on horseback, all wearing red handkerchiefs. Several of them formed themselves into groups and penetrated to various parts of the city, uttering aggressive cries and occasioning no little disorder. In the district known as "Calleja Chica" there was a regular tumult in which over 200 persons took part, sticks and stones being freely used, and several heads being broken. The mounted police had to be called out to restore order, and some of the principal offenders were arrested—we hope they will be severely dealt with. Such disorderly scenes as these bespeak a very low grade of civilization and of political education on the part of those who provoke them by their aggressive and offensive attitude, and cannot be condemned too sternly. It is certainly intolerable to think that a political meeting cannot be held at so remote a suburb as Colón, without its being made the motive of disorder, riot and even bloodshed in the streets of Montevideo. It is noteworthy that it is only the "colorados" who promote these disorders; we never hear of them when the "blancos" meet. We think the respectable elements of the "colorados" party would do well to discourage the wearing of the crimson handkerchief. It is a bloody and sinister emblem, with a long record of unhappy associations of civil wars, fratricidal quarrels, and scenes of strife and bloodshed, and its appearance in the streets is almost always the precursor of disorder and trouble. To those who know its history, it is difficult to look upon it without a shudder. —Montevideo Times, April 5.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schryder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 10th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 208)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 330) (Calixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and branches in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Schie, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Freres & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agores and correspondents.  
and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Theil, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 15th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Para, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandé.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., L.L.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Ruedt & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France, Lazard Freres & Cie.  
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Freres & Co., J. Henry Schroder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Kuffer & Sons.

GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents, Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents, Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Bonner, Hamburg, L. Bickens & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice.....	2 1/2 %
With notice:	
3 months.....	4 %
6 ".....	5 %
12 ".....	6 %

Directors Ad Interim:

John Fcl, Albert Cabaret.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25,000, 10 dozen boxes for 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 205,000.  
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

From the Times of Ceylon, February 14, 1898.

**RUBBER CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.**

BY THE DIRECTOR, ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(Continued from our last)

Incisions may now be made in the bark with the mallet and chisel, commencing near the top of the cleaned portion. A V-shaped cut is made in two strokes. The object to be aimed at is to make these cuts to such a depth as just not to reach the wood. They should stop in the bark close to the cambium, as the vessels which contain the rubber occur only outside, but very close to, the cambium. If the cambium is not injured the wound rapidly heals, but if the cut penetrates this layer, and enters the wood, the healing of the wound is much slower, and at the same time risk is run of introducing parasitic fungi into the wood, which may cause much damage. Injury to the wood also causes a check to the upward flow of sap, and thus to the growth of the tree. Considerable practice is required before the chisel can be habitually driven in to the exact depth necessary. In dealing with a number of trees it will be found most economical and satisfactory to keep separate coolies for each of the various operations required, as they all need much practice.

As soon as the cut is made the white and very sticky milk commences to flow. A second V-shaped incision should be made about a foot below the first, and others at similar distances down to the gutter at the base of the tree. Another set of incisions may then be made parallel to the first, at about ten or twelve inches from them, and other vertical rows of cuts may be made without serious injury.

As each cut is made the milk flowing from the cut above it should be guided downwards to it along the bark by means of a twig, otherwise the milk is liable to be wasted by dropping to the ground from projecting portions of the bark.

The bulk of the milk, especially in large trees or trees which have not been recently tapped, ultimately flows into the cups at the base of the tree. These should be kept covered in such a way as to prevent dust or other rubbish falling into the milk. As soon as the milk ceases to flow into the cups these are removed to a warm place, and in a few hours a cake of solid rubber can be removed from each, which should be kept in a dry place until it has become properly dry all through. The remainder of the milk dries upon the tree in the form of long strings, which are stripped off and rolled into balls. The whole of the rubber when dry is now ready for market. The most suitable times of the day and of the year for tapping are still the subject of experiment. The most satisfactory results have on the whole been obtained by tapping in the drier parts of the two monsoons, i.e., from January to April and in August and September. The tapping should be done on dry days, otherwise it is difficult to prevent dilution of the milk and to dry the rubber.

The tappings may follow one another at intervals of a week for about four to eight weeks. The second tapping gives a much larger yield than the first, and the third and fourth tappings are usually very productive. In a series of experiments made during 1897 on trees of about 2 ft. mean girth, the average yield per tree of the successive weekly tappings was as follows:—

First week.....	73 oz.	Fourth week.....	80 oz.
Second week.....	148 "	Fifth week.....	67 "
Third week.....	97 "	Sixth week.....	52 "
Total.....	517 oz.		

YIELD.

The statement as to yield of rubber found in books of travel and popular articles are very unreliable, and experiments are being made to test the whole question of yield. The late Dr. Trimen commenced in 1888 to tap one of the original trees at Heneratgoda, then nearly twelve years old and 50 1/2 in. in girth a yard from the ground.

It was tapped on seven days between January 25th and February 15th, yield-

ing 17 1/4 oz. of rubber, on six days between July 20th and August 29th, yielding 7 oz., and on four days between December 6th and 20th, yielding 4 1/2 oz.; a total of 1 lb. 12 3/4 oz. The same method was followed in alternate years, with results as shown below:—

1888..	1 lb. 12 3/4 oz.	1891..	3 lb. 3 oz.
1890..	2 lb. 10 oz.	1896..	3 lb. 0 1/4 oz.
1892..	2 lb. 13 oz.		

Total.. 13 lb. 7 oz.

The average yield of this tree from the twelfth to the twenty-first year is thus almost 1 1/2 lb. per annum. This result is very good, and if all the trees of the same age yielded as much rubber, the success of the cultivation would be assured. It should, however, be noted that the girth of this tree in 1888 was larger than the mean girth of the whole plantation, as mentioned above, in 1897, and that therefore this yield, if the tree tapped be accepted as a fair sample, represents rather the result to be expected after twenty years, by which time the average girth of the trees should be equal to the girth of this one at the time its tapping was commenced. The trees in question are about 30 ft. apart, i.e., 50 trees to the acre. These data thus indicate a yield of about 90 lb. of rubber per acre in the twentieth year, a result insufficient to make it worth the while of private planters to take up rubber cultivation.

It seemed probable that better results might be obtained by tapping younger and smaller trees more closely planted, and experiments were therefore begun in 1896 on a younger plantation of trees at Heneratgoda. The mean girth in January, 1897, taken at 5 ft. 6 in. from the ground, of 225 of these trees was 2 ft. 4 1/2 in. The figures already given for the average weekly yields represent the mean results of the tapping of 27 trees of a mean girth of 1 ft. 10 1/2 in., six inches less than the mean girth of the whole plantation. From six consecutive weekly tappings of each, a yield of 517 oz. per tree was obtained. This represents a yield of 97 lb. per acre of 300 trees (12 ft. apart). If the trees tapped had been of the same mean girth as the whole plantation, the yield would probably have been at the rate of about 120 lb. per acre. Further, only six tappings were made, and the trees, after a rest of a few months, would probably have stood three or four more tappings whose yield might have been at the rate of 30 or 40 lb. per acre.

No record, unfortunately, was kept of the date when this plantation was made. It is probably twelve years old at least. The sandy soil at Heneratgoda is unfavourable for Para rubber, and in better soil the trees would probably reach this mean girth in ten years or even less. It would seem, therefore, that if this cultivation is taken up in favourable localities, a yield of about 120 to 140 lb. of rubber per acre may be expected after the tenth year. This estimate is, however, liable to modification by the results of experiments which are still in progress.

**COST OF OPENING PLANTATIONS.**

The following estimate of the first year's cost of opening a plantation of 300 acres of forest land with rubber was prepared by Mr. F. Lewis, assistant conservator of forests, Colombo:—

	Rs.
Felling and clearing at R2 per acre..	3,600
Lining, 10 ft. by 10 ft., at R2 per acre	600
Holeing, at 75 holes per cooly at 40 cents.....	697
Filling and planting and carrying plants from their nursery to holes, 300 per cooly at 40 cents.....	175
Draining, 300 ft. of drains per acre at 1 cent per foot run.....	900
Lines for coolies: 1 shed of 10 rooms of 12 ft. by 10 ft., mud walls, and battocalla roof, at R30 per room.....	300
Roads for inspection, 2 miles.....	160
Plant nursery, including watering.....	150
Weeding, R1 per acre per month.....	3,500
Cost of surveying lines round plantation, say.....	75
Contingencies, such as special work, bridges over streams, or supplying vacancies, etc.....	250
Salary of assistant.....	1,000
Tappal cooly.....	120
Tools.....	300
Total.....	11,927



This represents an average of R40 per acre. A return of R4,200 is estimated to be obtained by the sale of timber and firewood from the land cleared. This should suffice to erect the assistant's bungalow and leave a small margin for contingencies.

To this estimate private planters must add the cost of land and of seed (about R20 per 1,000). These items will probably bring up the total cost for the first year to at least R125 per acre. As a matter of fact, 300 acres is more than can be opened in one year, as the number of seeds required will be at least 160,000, which amounts to nearly two years' crop of the trees in the Botanic Gardens.

For the second, third, and fourth years Mr. Lewis estimates the expenditure on weeding and supplying at R12, R8, and R5, respectively. Assuming that the expenditure in the years following is at the rate of R5 per acre, the cost of the plantation up to and including the tenth year, might work out as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of land, 300 acres at R75.....	22,500
Cost of seed, say.....	3,600
First year's cost, as above.....	11,027
Weeding and supplying, second year.....	3,600
Do. third year.....	2,400
Do. fourth year.....	1,500
Do. fifth to tenth years, inclusive.....	9,000
Salary of assistant, second to tenth years, inclusive.....	9,000
Tappal cooly and tools, second to tenth years, inclusive.....	1,250
Total.....	75,777

Allowing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on all money expended up to the end of the tenth year, the outlay upon the plantation will amount to at least R110,000, or R366'66 per acre.

#### RETURN.

The value of Pará rubber in the London market varies between two and four shillings per lb. according to the quality of the rubber and the state of the market. Of the rubber which has been collected in the Botanic Gardens and sent home for valuation, a large proportion has been valued at almost the highest market price then ruling, but a considerable proportion of the rubber is always of inferior quality, being mixed with particles of dirt. If we estimate the average value of the crop at 2s. per lb., and the yield in the tenth year at 100 lb. only per acre, the return in that year will be £10, or say R150 per acre. The cost of harvesting should not be more than R50 per acre, including carriage to London. This leaves a margin of R100 per acre, representing a return of 27 per cent. upon the original outlay; if 12 per cent be allowed for contingencies and the usual vicissitudes of a tropical cultivation, there remains still a prospect of a good return on the capital expended.

JOHN C. WILLIS.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, March 16 1898.  
**CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.**

Two consular reports, which have just been issued, are fairly representative of the official view of the commercial relationship existing between England and the Continent, and England and South America. The representative at Naples rightly points out that one very real difficulty experienced by British traders in Italy is the puzzling nature of the tariffs. "It requires an expert," he says, "to decide not only to what category a particular class of goods may belong but to what category it may not belong when official ingenuity has been brought to bear upon its classification." "Thus it is that, rather than go through the costly and uncertain process of an appeal to headquarters, a merchant finds he has either to increase his prices or forego his own profit, neither of which alternative is calculated to develop enterprise. People who delight in pointing out that other countries have not followed England's lead in the direction of free trade are generally the last to show that they fully appreciate the fact of the enormous preponderance of trade possessed by the little isle in which they live, and yet it would be far more logical to plead that we owe this preponderance to freedom from exorbitant tariff restrictions than to urge the persistence of other nations in sticking to protection as an argument against free and unfettered trade policy. The increase of co-operative societies in Italy, as recorded by the consul, does not seem to have a very close connection with a protective tariff, and yet, other things being equal, the

artificial raising of the price of the ordinary necessities of life is calculated to set consequnces to work to abolish the middleman. It is, indeed, open to question whether the comparative failure of co-operation in England is not partly due to enormous trade done by this nation of shopkeepers, and the fact that in poor tariff-ridden Italy there are at present 1,013 flourishing co-operative societies is full of significance to the student of social economics. It is also worth recording as an instance of Italian stupidity that our consul hints at the abandonment of Naples as a post of call by the Orient company. Brindisi was given up by the P. and O. company partly owing to the impossibility of getting the officials to listen to reason as regards the improvement of the facilities of the port. The same drawbacks in the shape of a long distance between the station and the quay exist in both places, and what with ridiculous custom-house regulations and the cost and trouble of travelling a mile on a tug from the quay to the steamer, it would not be at all surprising to hear that the Orient line had determined to call in future only at Marseilles.

Our consul at Rosario is of opinion that another failure of the crop like that of last year would probably cause a general commercial catastrophe and seriously impede agriculture, and he reports that amongst other efforts of this state of affairs in Argentina is an almost entire paralysation of the import trade. Unlike the report from the Continent, this document from Rosario breathes a most hopeful spirit, and as an instance of the healthy activity displayed in this part of the world it is worth mentioning that one of the large English steamship companies trading to Argentina is building a special class of light-draft steamers to compete with the railways which at present convey the cattle from Rosario to Buenos Aires. Our consul, too, sends a paragraph home, headed "Advice to Shipowners," which is well worth of reproduction. He remarks:

"Vessels trading to Rosario are obliged to discharge all cargo, other than coal, at the wharf of the national government, but sometimes happens when the river is low, that they are unable to get alongside to discharge there, in which case lighters have to be employed to carry the merchandise to the said wharf, and as it sometimes happens that disputes arise between the consignees of the cargo and the shipmaster as to who is to pay the lighterage, I would suggest that the shipowner protect his interests by inserting a clause in the contract of carriage clearly defining his responsibility in this respect."

This is the kind of information for which we should naturally look from our officials in new countries like the South American republics, and it is even more satisfactory to read that in the consul's opinion, notwithstanding the severe check which has been given to the trade of the country, the resources and possibilities of the land must restore the province to its former prosperous condition, and that Argentina should offer a good field for the judicious investment of British capital.

#### MISTOOK THE MULE.

Deacon Jackson was a very pious but very determined old colored citizen of Owl Creek Valley. He had a young mule which his boys were unable to ride, and their failure to break the animal so exasperated the old man that he determined to ride it himself. He was, however, no sooner located on its back than he was thrown into an adjoining lot, where he was picked up with both legs broken and his neck badly sprained.

"What on earth did such an old man as you mean by trying to ride a wild young mule like that?" asked the doctor.

"Waal, suh," said Deacon Jackson, "I never does undertake to do nuttin' without fast consid'rin' 'er de Lawd an' seein' wunt he done junk 'erunt hit. I axed Him ef I order ride dat mule what my triffin' no ercent boys couldn't ride, an' de Lawd, He said, yessah, jes' ez plain ez I am talkin' to you."

"A well, but he seems to have given you bad advice."

"No, doctor, his judgement was all right, fer de Lawd knows dis ole nigger never seed de day when he was afeared to straddle anything from a circlar saw up to er elephant, but dis time I think de Lawd was jes nistaken in de mule."—*Atlanta Journal*.

#### AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE IN VENEZUELA.

Reuter's correspondent at Caracas writes under date February 9 as follows:—A concession, which embraces a vast territory known as the Venezuelan Amazon Territory, has been granted to a powerful English syndicate. The Venezuelan government has granted to this company almost a monopoly of the navigation of the Orinoco River the exploitation of the rubber, and also a vast emigration scheme. I have been informed from good authority that the same company is trying to obtain from the Colombian and Brazilian governments a similar concession for the Amazon territory belonging to each of these nations and touching the Venezuelan boundary. The country is very rich, and communicates by canals or rivers from the Orinoco to the Amazon. Two missions have visited this country for this syndicate, one under Professor Bovallius, of the University of Upsala, and the other under Major S. Paterson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It is announced from Ciudad Bolivar that a party of prominent English visitors have passed up the Orinoco on board the steam yacht *Apure*, on their way to the junction of the Orinoco and Meta rivers for hunting and fishing. They will be back in about a month.—*Financial News*, March 15.

#### CYCLING IN BRAZIL.

To overcome the heat and climatic trials inseparable from Tropical climates

#### SPECIAL TROPICAL

#### DUNLOP TYRES

have been introduced. These have been welcomed into use in most Equatorial countries, they having proved entirely successful in withstanding the severe climatic tests to which they are necessarily subjected.

When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.

Correspondence is invited—we are anxious to hear from you.



Note the Trade-mark.

Address

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898", a handsome, illustrated booklet, gratis and post free. (2)

#### Hotels.

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

#### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and mountains, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 808

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 52,

Telephone 206.

#### GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

#### CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Hateau d'Arles," and "Mont-ferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

#### REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

#### A GOOD ROOM

To let in an English family house. Large Garden Bath, every convenience. With or without board. Apply 56 E Rua General Bruce, S. Christoval.

#### FLUTE FOR SALE.

English make (Goodlad, London), with silver valves, as good as new. Cheap. Apply to Jacob Wendling, Casa de Chopps, Rua Asenhiela, 102.

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

#### Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,

MISS LAVONA GLENN,

No. 2 Barão d'Imbuhy,

Bota foga.

#### THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays band music, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

#### Crashley & Co's.

67, OUVIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

#### Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John-of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the *sp. Cordillier* March 1st 1891. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leaving from Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

#### THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

Representatives of  
CORY BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

#### Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. Constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Pr prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

#### OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box, 774

# A NOISY BUSINESS PLACE.

In the heart of London, not a hundred yards from the Bank of England or the Mansion House, lies this interesting, though to the general public, little known bedlam. The writer gives it this apparently exaggerated epithet, because, mindful of his own initiation and in common with all new-comers to the London Bankers' Clearing House he has no material reason, judging from appearances, for forming any milder opinion of the place. Perhaps, before relating his experiences "down there," it would be as well to give the reader who desires information, some particulars of this great institution, which, every day, passes through its doors cheques representing fabulous wealth,—more wealth perhaps than the richest man that ever lived possessed in a lifetime.

London banks daily receive, for collection for their customers, drafts on most or all the other London banks, and whilst at the present time only a small proportion of these are presented for payment by walk clerks, formerly this was the only means by which this branch of banking could be executed. As actual cash is paid against a good many of these cheques, and the amount entrusted to one man alone sometimes running into five or six figures of *libras esterlinas* it can easily be seen what immense risks bankers used to run and what happy times those were for the light fingered fraternity. In those days, clerks were just as disposed to lighten their work by ingenious methods as they are now. A number of walk clerks (so called because they are not allowed to ride whilst on business) hit upon a plan which answered their purpose wonderfully well. They met in a public-house off Lombard Street, and after opening the proceedings with a friendly glass all round, arranged their affairs in a manner which the following example will explain. Supposing there were twenty men agreeable to the plan, and each one was deputed to collect money at twenty different banks, then each one of the twenty walk clerks would take over the cheques of the other nineteen drawn on one particular bank. In this way they gained a considerable proportion of the day for their own enjoyment, whilst minimizing the risk caused by repeatedly opening their wallets for new supplies of notes and gold—for Bill Sykes is always on the look out for fresh business. Towards four o'clock they would re-assemble at the said public-house, proportion out their proceeds, have another "friendly" all round and return to their respective offices.

Whether or not they bore visible traces of overwork is unrecorded, but no doubt they were very jealous of their labor-saving scheme. This agreeable state of affairs, however, was too good to last long. The bankers themselves, discovering the foresight of their clerks, immediately took the principle over and started a clearing-house of their own, much to the disgust of the publican.

This place is the same one as is used at the present time,—an unostentatious building with two time-worn doors marked "private," is all the public see of it; but even with this small reward some interested sightseers may be seen weaving their way towards Post-Office Court, Lombard Street. Of course there are no cash transactions here, each of the twenty-three banks, which comprise the Clearing House, having an account at the Bank of England, where the differences found to exist at the end of the day, are settled by a simple transfer from one account to another, thus saving countless money transactions daily.

It is through the private doors spoken of that the new man enters with a certain amount of misgiving, which vague rumors have given birth to. Having passed the searching eyes of the two men on guard between the outer and inner doors, he finds himself in a very large room of irregular shape and full of desks marked with the names of the different bankers who hold them.

He is immediately dumbfounded and feels inclined to retrace his steps—for more than a hundred strong voices give him a hearty cheer. At first he is puzzled as to how to take this greeting, but soon discovers his new colleagues intend having some fun out of him. A man in one of the banks was chartered for duty at the "House," and actually got as far as the doors when he point blank refused to go further, having got a hint of the reception he certainly would have met with had he but the pluck to face it.

Of course the fun cannot last continuously. There is intricate work to be done and not a single "clearer" would care to lose the good opinion of the two much respected inspectors, who always bring the enormous mass of business to a satisfactory finish at the close of the day. This result is brought about by the magic of a friendly nod or pleasant chat together with the broad principle of "laissez faire." And so, freed, for a time, from the somewhat too pressing jokes of his friends, the novice proceeds to business, only a minute later to be again landed into confusion. For instance, whilst in the middle of a multitude of figures, a huge shout is given by the entire representation of one bank, with perhaps the assistance of its neighbors. This outburst, which is intended to bring from a distant part of the "House," a "mistake making" bank, has sometimes the desired effect with regard to the man interested, but always produces disgust on the now much distressed new man.

Ever and anon the whole assembly will be swayed by a mitted effort to produce a patriotic or comic song, which, in its turn, will give way to other boisterous pleasantries. The effect of these various noises is so droll that our friend has, meanwhile, forgotten his chagrin; forgotten even the business that brought him there, and is indulging in the general mirth.

But whilst the others have been attending to their "charges" and "settlements," poking fun and good-naturedly accepting its return, he finds he has done nothing in the way of work. One by one the clearers leave, and this poor fellow finds himself in a hopeless struggle with piles of cheques of all kinds before him, little knowing from whence they have come, or what he has got to do with them. But a good Samaritan, himself belated, comes to the rescue and soon sees him out of the place. Such is the way a man makes his entry on Clearing House life, and after a month or so, wonders why he did not see things as clearly then as he does now.

There are one or two nervous men who have never got over the rush and noise and apparent confusion of the place, and such men are continually liable to be the butts of all those who find things rather slow. But on the whole, clearers are very good-hearted, and, out of the House, quietly-conducted men. Contributions to a fund for a comrade in distress, or about to be married, are not infrequent, and, the other day, on the event of one of the House's principal butts leaving to take "holy orders," they made him a handsome presentation. After listening to a well-delivered speech, the crowd, in return, gave way to voice production extraordinary in the shape of enthusiastic cheers.

HERBERT E. BOTT.

## THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the new American minister, Col. Charles Page Bryan, was presented with state ceremonial to the President of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The minister was met at the consulate general of the United States of America, where a number of his countrymen were awaiting, by Lieutenant Pedro Frontin, aide-de-camp of the President, in one of the equipages from the palace, with an escort of lancers of the First Cavalry. The new envoy, with Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, secretary of legation, and Lieutenant James A. Shipton,

military attaché, was driven to the palace where, in the square, a company of the Twenty-Third Infantry awaited the party. The band played "Hail Columbia" when the carriage arrived. At the top of the great marble stairway Dr. Alvaro Franco, with the military and civil household of the President, met the minister who was ushered into the magnificent salon Liberdade. After Dr. Franco had announced, in sonorous voice, by name and title, the new plenipotentiary, the minister read his address to the President, which was as follows:

Mr. President.

The President and the people of the United States of America send me to Your Excellency and to all Brazilians greetings of great good will. My gratification, in the honor of representing our republic as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to your own is much enhanced by a full and friendly understanding that exists between the governments and peoples of the two countries. North Americans have followed with earnest and sympathetic interest the development of Brazil. In territory the United States of Brazil and of America exceed most other nations in soil and intellectual advancement they have kept ahead of the times; in natural resources they are unequalled. Why, then, should not their commercial pre-eminence become as conspicuous and the comity of the two great republics be put to this further practical use? Why should not this auspicious moment in our history witness the beginning of new and desirable commercial achievements? In the United States of America there is every indication of a new period of prosperity exceeding any hitherto enjoyed. Should these favorable expectations be realized and the golden era return to our country, we hope that our neighbors, and particularly Brazil, will share its benefits. Believe me, Mr. President, that in assuming my office this is the desire nearest my heart. To the end of effecting such a consummation the best endeavors of my mission will be directed with all earnestness.

The continued friendship of Brazil for the United States of America is a source of constant pride and encouragement to our government. Your Excellency's good friend, President McKinley, has honored me as the bearer of messages conveying many assurances of his highest personal esteem for the President of Brazil. He has also charged me to express the hope that all blessings of health and happiness may continually attend Your Excellency and may be lavished upon all the people of your land.

The President replied in eloquent and earnest greeting. At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech, the new minister advanced and was presented with his suite to the President and members of the Cabinet. After the exchange of cordial personal compliments the American envoy left the palace. The band in the square again played the national anthem, and the President, cabinet and household, as a parting attention, bowed their adieux from the main balcony of the palace.

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

I know a Bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows.  
Quite over-campanied with luscious woodbine,  
With sweet musk roses, and with eglantine.

*Mad. Night Dream.*

Money and poor people breed faster in bad times than in good. The more exchange goes down, the more we rich bankers prosper. Other people's necessity is our opportunity. We deprecate usury, and—practise it. We do—the Jews, and imitate them, so far as our inferior commercial aptitude will allow. If not, how do we contrive to build, and move into, handsome new edifices, pay 20% dividends, and write off swingeing sums to reserve accounts?

The British Bank began it in S. Paulo,—the building, I mean; and were it not that when the wind is in the east, the manager finds more dust on the counter "than he contracted for," the change would be an unalloyed improvement. Then the Commercio and Industria put up an edifice with iron—I had almost said ironical—gold and silver gates, and its name in huge golden letters, regardless of expense. Now there—here goes!—Brasiliense Bank for Deutschland has erected another right opposite, with a doorway as wide as the entrance to a tunnel on the Central broad gauge—probably to show it is not afraid of, but rather courts, "run," and its front elevation is crowned by a figure of, I think,—but being rather short-sighted cannot be sure.—Pluto, in a reclining posture, resting his mailed fist on a quarter cask of the good Rhine wine, and meditating on the present state, and probable future, of exchange.

But I know a bank whereon—well, I can't say the nodding violet grows. I fear my Shakespearean quotation hardly applies to it, after all. It is too flowery. The bank I mean is renowned for perfume, but by no means that of violets. Its side elevation overhangs and protects a public edifice, which, to judge by

the number of persons who stop to look at it during the day, would seem to be greatly admired. And no wonder; for every day the fountains play, and at night the edifice is brilliantly illuminated at the expense of the municipality. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." No wonder the bank does not build. It would have to leave its darling edifice, the companion of so many happy healthy years; and nowadays you do not find such edifices at every corner. The bank I refer to has been allowed by the *Camara Municipal*,—apparently as a mark of special favor,—the privilege of holding up the last such edifice in S. Paulo. No wonder the bank is said to "bear" exchange. The bank which would bear that edifice would bear anything!

RE THE U. S. AND ANOTHER V. SPAIN

Dr. Marigold tells us, in his Prescriptions, that quarrelling is very inconvenient between people who have to live together in a travelling caravan; and it seems to me the same remark might apply to discussions carried on between the editor and the correspondent of the same newspaper. I am, however, of course prepared to receive with thanks any information which may be vouchsafed to me by Americans on the above subject, and to expect it in the shape of short halloos, accompanied by a certain amount of patriotic thunder and lightning; much as it will be remembered, Moses received the tables of the Law on Mount Sinai. But I do not discover that you have answered my enquiry after all.

You begin by shearing off one of its legs at the very outset. A reference to the page following that which contains your remarks *thus had of the strongest*, etc.; but you have omitted the words now italicised. This reminds me of what I have been told is the best move on the chess-board; i. e. to take your adversary's queen when he is not looking!

You next proceed to handle me in the subjunctive mood. "We might answer," you say. Here follows a list of cases in which the European powers are alleged to have taken similar action to that of the States towards Spain. I will, with your suggested permission, translate you into the indicative mood, and suppose that you mean this list to serve as a first answer to my question, and a justification of America's action. In this case your syllogism would stand more or less as follows: All the European powers did in the above instances was right and just; America is doing what the European powers did, therefore America's action is right and just. But if, as I imagine, you decline to affirm the soundness of the first premise, then your conclusion comes to naught, and you have not answered my question.

Next you say the Americans act from self interests; and for the purpose we have in view as above stated, we find ourselves landed in another syllogism, also unsound, because it would have to base itself on the assumption that self interest was synonymous with justice and right; which would be an obvious misuse of terms. So here, again, you have not answered my question.

Possibly, however, I mistake you all along the line, and you really mean, as your words would imply, to abandon altogether the ground of right and justice, adopting instead that of self interest. If this be so, and you be right in so stating the matter, then it would appear that the world has no new moral departure in international dealings to expect from the States. The first republic was a giant's strength, and means to use it as a giant; and except for its brusquer diplomatic methods, and franker cynicism regarding the rights of others, will have nothing to distinguish it in such dealings from the most primitive European despots. On this understanding you have answered my question, but not on the ground on which I put it.

My own belief is that no single motive, common to all, actuates the Americans who desire war. Probably some do so because they expect to benefit by it commercially; others simply wish to see their soldiers and sailors in action, and enjoy the excitement of reading the accounts of and comments on, their achievements in home and foreign newspapers; especially as the victory appears to be assured beforehand. Others again are horrified by the hideous brutality with which these Cuban civil wars are carried on, and desire, at all costs, to see them put a final stop to. With these last every man must sympathise.

It is asserted on the part of the States that annexation is not contemplated, and at the same time that recognition of Cuban independence is under no circumstances to be conceded. Nevertheless a stable government is to be established. This points to effective occupation and administration in some form, by the States; and, under the circumstances, seems the best practical solution possible. Cuba belongs to Spain, no doubt. But the private citizen forfeits his rights if he commit certain crimes against the community; there appears to be no crime which Spanish rulers have omitted to perpetrate in their struggles to retain the power of tyrannising over Cuba; and undoubtedly nations, as well as individuals, should suffer the penalty of crimes which they commit, or to which they consent. It is not too much to say that Spain, by her treatment of Cuba, has forfeited the right to possess it; nor is it any answer to point to the wonderful, self sacrificing, patriotism displayed by the Spanish nation at the present time. It does not of course follow that the forfeited property

should revert to the United States; and annexation is therefore rightly put out of the question. On the whole the only really practicable plan seems a sort of permanent temporary occupation by the States, to terminate, say, on the same date on which the English evacuate Egypt.

NICODENUS DEWDROP.

São Paulo, 16th April, 1898.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40000 per annum for Brazil;

\$10.00 or £2.50 abroad the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayser, Rag.

Wallace Building, 55 Pine St., NEW YORK

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

or Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street,

and at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25000 each.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1898.

The message sent to the congress of the United States on Tuesday last by President McKinley, has had the effect of clearly defining his position in the controversy with Spain. As we anticipated, the issue is not one of recognising the Cuban revolutionary government, nor of annexation; it is simply a demand that a sanguinary and fruitless struggle shall be brought to an end. He calls attention to the sacrifices caused to Americans by this war, the difficulties encountered by the government in maintaining neutrality, and the terrible impressions caused by the cruelties committed by Spaniards in their efforts to subdue the revolution. The sufferings caused by this savage war, the terrible loss of life to non-combatants by the cruel "concentration" policy of Weyler, and the countless measures of brutal repression, appeal to the sympathies of the civilized world and demand interference. In his opinion the United States can no longer remain a silent spectator. In congress there has been much fruitless debate, and the extremists are apparently seeking to dictate the manner in which intervention shall be made. In the house, the message has been approved, the President being left free to use his own judgment as to the policy to be pursued. The senate, however, wishes to do more, and has added to this approval, a formal recognition of the Cuban republic, to which the President objected. Such a recognition by congress can really have little effect, for it can not be binding upon the executive. This morning's telegrams state, however, that the house has rejected the senate amendment recognising the Cuban republic. The next day or two will probably decide the question, and then we shall know whether Spain will yield to the demands of progress and humanity, or whether she will fight. The United States has decided to put a stop to further butchery in Cuba, and it will be done.

Our advices from up country are to the effect that the cultivation of food products has very largely increased and that an increasing interest is shown by planters generally in this subject. The sale of seeds is also steadily increasing, which is a healthy sign. All this is highly satisfactory. There may be less cash profit in the cultivation of most of these products, but the country at large will derive a much greater benefit from

it than from the cultivation of some such product as coffee or sugar. The production of foodstuffs, especially at the present moment, would have a two-fold beneficial effect, for it would not only give employment to small cultivators and cheapen food, but it would diminish the volume of imports, reduce the balance against the country in its international trade, and thus help to improve what is called the "exchange rate." Thus every farmer and gardener will be contributing his mite toward effecting a result by natural means, which ministers and bankers have thus far been unable to influence. It is after all a much simpler problem than most men think, and it is influenced very considerably by these simple matters of food production, of industrious habits, of personal initiative, enterprise and thrift, and of the retention and employment of profits in the country. The planter who resides abroad and spends there all the profits of his estates, is doing his country no good, and in critical times like those through which Brazil is now passing, he is certainly doing the country an injury. It should be the principal concern of the government and of the planters, therefore, to promote the cultivation of a wide variety of products, especially of those imported for general consumption. It should also be one of the chief concerns of the government to find employment for the masses, and to some extent gardening and small farming will accomplish this. If lower rates on railways and coasting steamers and better market regulations will help to develop such industries, let the government see that such reductions are made. At present everything appears to be against them, for transportation rates are high, the taxes on those who sell such products are high, and the markets are generally in the hands of monopolists who favor high prices. A really patriotic movement would be that of cutting up various large estates into small holdings, selling or leasing them on favorable terms and then providing cheap transportation and free markets for their products. It would very soon effect a transformation in this country which no one dares hope for under present conditions.

The *New York Times* has lately published a sketch, with portrait, of Sr. Eugenio de Paria Teixeira, who has been for some time figuring in New York as a Brazilian nobleman and multi-millionaire. His title is that of Marquês de Agua Branca, and he claims to belong to the old Portuguese nobility of Brazil, to have estates in São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Bahia, etc., and to have been a senator. He says he is a monarchist, and was driven into exile on account of the monarchist revolution here. All this, the *Times* will permit us to say, is rank lunacy. There is no such title here, and Eugenio Teixeira never was a senator, nor deputy, nor public official of any kind. He is apparently trading upon American credulity.

An Italian journal *Il Popolo Romano*, has been criticising the attitude of the United States toward Spain—which is quite in order—and says that in case of an unfavorable result for Spain the European powers will intervene, which will take the form of a naval demonstration. This is rank nonsense. In the first place, the great powers will not unite to make any such demonstration, for Great Britain will not form a part of it; and in the second place, such a demonstration would be something quite different from what these powers have lately been amusing themselves with in the Mediterranean. The United States would never submit to such an intervention, and the result in all probability would be something very different from what here are accustomed to. Instead of meddling in such affairs, Italy would do well to spend less money on war material and attend more to the material interests of her people. While her own subjects are starving and are suffering enormous burdens of taxation, Italy might very well let foreign naval demonstrations alone.

It is to be feared that our São Paulo correspondent has been wasting his logic and imaginary syllogisms. We did not seek to show that there is "right and justice" in American intervention in Cuban affairs, as such things are understood in enlightened, law-abiding communities. We sought to imply that the motive was probably very much the same as that which governed various European powers under similar circumstances—that of self interest. In our editorial discussion, we stated that the continued disorders in Cuba, and the trouble and expense they entailed upon the United States, had driven the Americans to

the resolve to put an end to Spanish tyranny and misrule on that island. Spain and others can say, of course, that it is no business of the United States, and good reasons can be given for it. On the other hand, the Americans can say that Spain has no business to maintain such a disorderly place at their doors, nor to annoy the better feelings of men by such exhibitions of ferocity and barbarity. There is more sentiment than logic in the situation, and it is a sentiment which very strongly appeals to the sympathy of the civilized world.

### CAPT. TRAJANO DE CARVALHO.

A telegram received from London brings the sad news of the death of Capt. Trajano Augusto de Carvalho.

The gentleman who has thus died in exile was a perfect type of the best class of Brazilian citizens. He was born in Santa Catharina in 1840 and at the age of 18 came to Rio de Janeiro. In 1865 he went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself in the art of ship-building, for which he had displayed a decided vocation. At the end of four years he obtained from the British Admiralty the diploma of naval constructor. It was while in London that he became acquainted with Mr. now Sir, Nathaniel Barnaby, who was so much impressed with the estimable qualities of the young Brazilian that the acquaintance ripened into a lasting friendship.

Returning to Brazil, he was employed first at the navy-yard at Pernambuco and afterwards at that of Rio de Janeiro. His competence won for him a well-deserved reputation and finally the direction of the workshops of the Rio de Janeiro navy-yard was confided to his care. He invented a system of naval construction which have been built not only a number of merchant vessels, but also several vessels of the Brazilian navy, one of which was christened with his name. When the corvette *Trajan* was launched, he was affectionally embraced by the Emperor, who handed him the commission of honorary captain in the Brazilian navy. At that time honorary military distinctions had not been cheapened by the indiscriminate manner in which they have since been conferred.

In 1894 Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, incurring the suspicion of the dictator who then ruled Brazil, was arbitrarily arrested and thrust without trial into a convict prison, where, in common with other adversaries, real or supposed, of the tyrannical government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he was subjected to the harshest kind of treatment.

When, after several months' incarceration, he was finally released, he learned that two of his sons, promising young officers of the navy, had been ruthlessly murdered by the dictator's soldiers in Santa Catharina and that his other son, a naval cadet, had been wounded in the fighting in this harbor and was then an exile in Europe.

Shortly after President Prudente de Moraes took office, Capt. Trajano de Carvalho went to him and related the story of his wrongs. It is said that in this interview the President displayed profound emotion and solemnly promised that those wrongs should be redressed. It seems, however, that he promised more than he was able to perform, for not only have those wrongs remained without redress, but others have since been added to them. In March, 1897, a band of unfeeling, evidently connected with those who murdered Col. Gentil de Castro, went to Trajano's house for the purpose of taking his life. Fortunately they did not succeed in finding him, and Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, perceiving that his native land had become an unfit residence for one of its most useful citizens, secretly took passage for Europe.

He did not long survive his exile. Although he had a strong constitution, his health had become completely broken by his mental and physical sufferings. Like his unfortunate country, he is a victim of the present abnormal state of affairs which has brought to the surface the worst elements of Brazilian society.

To his mourning family whose grief we share in this bereavement, we present the assurances of our most earnest sympathy.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Juiz de Fora says that Barão de S. Marcelino has been robbed by burglars of 20,000\$ in gold coin and jewelry.

—The minister of foreign affairs has telegraphed to Sr. Cunha Gomes, chief of the commission for surveying the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, to suspend the survey and return to this capital.

—In the Pará senate a motion censuring the conduct of President Prudente de Moraes in the Amapá question, was rejected on the 16th inst. by a vote of 8 to 4. A similar motion was also rejected by the chamber of deputies.

—There seems to be now no doubt of the rupture between Dr. Martinho Garcez, governor of Sergipe, and Col. Valladao. The governor, in his message to the state legislature, accuses the lieutenant-governor of squandering the public money during his absence.

—Gen. Marinho, commander of the 6th military district, and Dr. Borges de Medeiros, the castilian governor of Rio Grande, are reported to be on unfriendly terms. The *república* of Porto Alegre has been informed that the general has left unanswered communications that he has received from the governor complaining of the conduct of Gen. Telles.

—Ceará journals say that at a place called Santa Quiteria on the 14th of last month there was a rain of beans. The beans are said to be of a kind entirely unknown in that locality. It is added that there have been rains of beans in other years. What a fortunate place Ceará must be! We should be glad to see a bean-fall, even of the most ordinary beans, here in Rio, and if a little *carne-seca* could fall with them we should enjoy a *feijoad* oftener than we can now afford.

### S. PAULO CRICKET.

The first match of the season of the S. Paulo A. C. was played against Sorocaba, on the Club's ground, Friday the 8th inst.—the home team winning by 177 runs.

For Sorocaba, Creighton batting, and S. Paul-

field, J. H. Snape, and H. Snape in bowling,

the best. For the winners, Miller 125 not out

E. G. Knight 29 not out, Mawson and Rule

carried off the batting honors, while Sparkes,

4 wickets for 18, and Webster, 4 for 20, bowled

well.

The score was:

SOROCABA

J. H. Snape, caught Knight, Webster..... 1

B. Ward, caught Webster, Webster..... 0

R. Hatfield, bowled, Sparkes..... 4

H. Snape, bowled, Sparkes..... 9

S. Hatfield, bowled, Webster..... 0

D. Barlow, run out, Webster..... 1

F. Halliwell, caught Webster, Webster..... 6

W. G. Creighton, bowled Sparkes..... 13

Kirk, not out..... 4

Kissey, caught Miller, Sparkes..... 0

Jaques, run out..... 0

Extras..... 0

Total..... 38

S. PAULO A. C.

Mawson, 1, b. w. E. Hatfield..... 20

Pulney, bowled J. H. Snape..... 0

Miller, not out..... 125

Webster, howled, J. H. Snape..... 3

Forde, bowled, Barlow..... 2

King, run out..... 0

Goodier, caught Kirk, S. Hatfield..... 7

Rice, caught Clarke, H. Snape..... 17

Crew, bowled H. Snape..... 0

Knight, not out..... 29

Sparkes, did not bat..... 12

Extras..... 0

Total..... 215

innings declared closed at 8 wickets.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The transfer of a Brazilian railway company into a foreign enterprise by the removal of its head office to a foreign capital and the transformation of its capital into gold, will raise some very interesting questions. Of course its stock will be quoted on the foreign market, and it will then be easy to effect a gradual sale to foreigners, without encountering the formalities which are required here, and without considering the question of exchange.

—A representative of *The Financial News* who made inquiries in well-informed circles yesterday ascertained that although negotiations in some such sense as that above indicated were entered upon a month ago, no definite scheme was arrived at. No price was fixed, and the *Journal do Brazil's* figure is purely arbitrary. The negotiations lapsed about a month ago, and with the rate of exchange at 64, it is not likely that they will be recommenced for some time to come.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of February 21st published a report to the effect that negotiations were well advanced in London for the sale of the Paulista railway, the price mentioned being £6,000,000. Other reports were current at the time, such as the sale by transfer of shares and the negotiation being conducted by Mr. Megaw, and there was a "boom" in Paulista shares. We now see by the *Financial News* of March 22nd, that steps were really taken at that time to promote such a transaction, but that it was not successful. Our London contemporary says:

—By the decision of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the "Nebraska Case" a great danger to the railroads of the United States, it is to be hoped, been got rid of for ever. In 1893 the Nebraska legislature passed a law prescribing maximum rates for the transportation of freight by the railroads within the state. This law the Supreme Court has now declared to be unconstitutional, and so it has been decided that no state legislature can in the future arrogate to itself power to fix maximum rates. The magnitude of the danger thus averted will be readily understood when it is pointed out that had the decision been otherwise, it would have been possible for any state legislature in which the populist element predominated to make what rates it chose, and so practically ruin the railroads carrying on business within that area. —*Transport*, March 25.

From the *Financial News*, March 25.

### THE PAULISTA COMPANY.

With regard to statements having reference to the alleged "sale" of the Paulista railway made in the *Journal do Brazil*, and alluded to in our columns yesterday, we are asked to say that the remarks on the subject made on this side do not accurately represent the real condition of affairs in so far as they convey the idea that any sale has ever been contemplated.



What the Paulista company, in conjunction with some of its London friends, has been considering is its own transformation into a British concern, and the removal of its head office to London. Obviously, such a scheme cannot be fully dealt with in five minutes; but those responsible for its inception deny that the rate of exchange or the political situation in Brazil can have any bearing on the matter, inasmuch as it would be a part of the scheme that the sanction of the Brazilian government should be obtained for the fixing of the Paulista tariff in gold—a privilege which has already been granted to the São Paulo line, and would, presumably, be also granted to the Paulista company.

As the line was built on an exchange of 23d., it is considered only just that it should have its tariff fixed on the higher basis.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The *Andrada*, with the political prisoners on board, arrived at Ilha Grande on the 14th, and at this port on the 16th.

—The Brazilian torpedo-catcher *Tupy* arrived at Pernambuco on the 6th, having successfully escaped the American warship buyer up to that point.

—Telegrams published here on the 16th state that the Italian government has instructed Ausaldi to deliver the *Varsce* to representatives of Argentina, which has purchased that cruiser. The vessel will be rechristened, *San Martin*.

—It is now said that the *Aquidaban* will not be completed in time for the celebration at Lisbon in May of the fourth centenary of the discovery of India. Should the Brazilian government resolve to be represented, it is said that the *Benjamin Constant* will be sent.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of Saturday says that there was an interchange of telegrams with the Washington government on the preceding day, and that, according to information received, the sale of another war vessel is being negotiated. It has since been stated that the United States is seeking to purchase the new torpedo-cruisers.

—On the 23th inst. Minister Bryan accompanied by his secretary and military attaché, and by an expert, made a visit to the *Niteroi* for the purpose of seeing the boilers tested. The native press says he found the ship and her machinery in excellent condition, but he wishes to see the vessel in dry dock in order to inspect the bottom. We are inclined to believe that the steamer will not change flags this time.

—ss *Les Andes* will sail to day from the roads for Brazil and Maracilles with passengers and cargo. This steamer has been fitted the moderate sum of \$1,000 owing to, what is stated, the captain not having informed the medical doctor who gave free practice to the steamer, that there was any sign of yellow fever on board. It appears that amongst other things necessary for a captain calling at the River Plate, he must be able to divine whether or not any of his passengers are liable to take the yellow jock on any future date. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The habeas corpus case of Joaquim Freire and Fortunado de Melloiros has been postponed to to-morrow.

—The next session of congress should open on May 3rd, and the preparatory sessions are to begin on the 27th inst.

—Deputy Barbosa Lima, one of the prisoners released on Saturday by order of the supreme court, left on Sunday with his family for Barbacena.

—We have to announce that Mr. A. J. Lamoureux has retired from the board of directors of the *Stranger's Hospital*, and that the post of secretary will be filled by Mr. D. Roberts until the next general meeting.

—There were 87 patients in the Copacabana heri-heri hospital on March 1st, and 80 new cases were admitted during the month. Of these 39 were discharged as cured, and 9 died, leaving 119 under treatment at the end of the month.

—The Ovidor was for some days closed to traffic in front of the Casa Colombo because of the fear that the front of the burned building would fall into the street. It has been a great inconvenience, but it was perhaps best not to take any risks.

—Among recent deaths from yellow fever we have to record that of Marquis de Lencina, the Italian consul in this city, who was buried on the 11th inst. He was a young man and promised to achieve a brilliant career in the public service of his country.

—One of the chroniclers of the *Journal do Commercio* calls attention to the criminal statistics of the past two weeks (4th to 16th April) in which period there were in this city 46 violent assaults causing wounds more or less serious, 5 assassinations and 5 suicides.

—In the state of Paraná Joaquim Loyola, Vicente Machado's father-in-law, claims 38,000 which he says he spent with the national guard at Antonina in 1893. It is stated, however, that at that time there were at Antonina only 40 soldiers of the national guard, whose expenses, moreover, were punctually paid by the government.

—It is said that various members of the diplomatic corps will make an excursion up the Itatiaia this week, visiting the dairy farm of Sr. Henrique Iruco de Souza and climbing the peak as far as possible. This peak is the highest in Brazil—about 3,000 metres—and is situated in the Mantiqueira range near the southern boundary of Minas Geraes.

We are sorry to say that we missed the above item at the time. It may have been intended for sarcasm, as the *Mulligan Guards* is a purely theatrical organization, while the Kellyville brass band belongs to the comic papers, but we are inclined to think that it was designed for an April fool on our neighbor, being cracked just a little before maturity.

—President-elect and Governor Campos Salles, of São Paulo, arrived here this morning and will embark to-morrow on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* for Europe. The São Paulo state assembly has granted him a leave of absence for seven months, during which time it is expected that he will visit several of the principal European capitals. He is expected to return a short time previous to his inauguration on November 15th next.

—Dr. Esmeraldino Bandeira, solicitor of the republic, in his plea against the annulment of the order of the war department temporarily closing the military club, asserts that that club has no legal existence and that it was founded in direct disobedience to orders prohibiting its organization. He moreover asserts that the military authorities are expressly empowered by the army regulations to prohibit any acts manifestly detrimental to discipline.

—According to the *Puiz*, a man suffering from mental derangement went on the 11th inst. to the house of Dr. Silviano Brandão, governor-elect of the state of Minas Geraes, at Ponso Alegre, for the purpose of murdering him. Fortunately a little son of Dr. Brandão said that his father was not at home, and the man went away. There is just a little too much of this kind of derangement going about, and a slip-noose arrangement is needed to check it.

—A friend in Rio Janeiro has sent us a copy of the *Journal do Brazil* of March 29 in which the following remarkable statement appears, apparently in all good faith.—We learn that a telegram has been received from New York, stating that the Mulligan Guards, accompanied by the Kellyville Brass Band, have received orders to embark for Cuba. It is worth noting that the said Mulligan Guards are regarded as one of the finest regiments in the United States Army.—*Montevidéo Times*, April 5.

—On the morning of last Thursday the building No. 76, Rua do Ovidor, occupied by the furnishing house of Portella & Co. and known as the Casa Colombo, was completely destroyed by fire. The building, which had cost 290,000\$, was insured for 100,000\$, and the merchandise for 600,000\$. The loss is estimated at 800,000\$. The Casa Colombo was one of the most attractive and best equipped shops in the city, and its loss will be generally regretted. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is attributed to the carelessness of a servant in putting out a fire in a stove on the third floor.

—There has apparently arisen some friction in the President's cabinet, and one of the members, Dr. Sebastião Lacerda, minister of industry, tendered his resignation. According to some of the native papers, he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation for some time, notwithstanding the appeals of personal friends. The difficulty would appear to have been settled, however, for on the 14th it was said that the President would make every sacrifice possible to retain his present cabinet to the end of his term, and on the 15th the report was published that Dr. Lacerda had solicited leave of absence for a time for the treatment of his health.

—Our collector had occasion to call at the Hotel Victoria, Rua do Catete, a few days ago and found there a copy of this paper addressed to the Cia. Jardim Botânico. This shows the gross negligence with which the mails are handled in this city. Every one is infected with it, and there is no certainty whatever that a letter or paper put into the postoffice will ever reach its destination. We have known carriers to mark a clearly-addressed envelope to the effect that the addressee does not live at the number and street indicated, when he never took the trouble to call there. Such a service requires a complete reorganization and strict supervision, and this ought not to be delayed.

—The *Noticia* says that the self-styled Marquis de Agria Branca, who is trying to «astonish the natives» in New York, is Eugenio Teixeira, the *pedra plastica* man. This may be correct, but we think that the *Noticia* is mistaken in supposing that he made 600,000\$ out of the *pedra plastica* business. If our recollection is not at fault, he had no opportunity for making a fifth part of that sum, and it was our understanding that what he did make in that way he spent as fast as he obtained it. So, if he really has money, he must have obtained it from some other source.

—The military court of enquiry that has been investigating the facts relating to the murder of Marshal Bittencourt has decided that the following officers shall be tried by court martial: Col. José Ignacio Xavier, commander of the 23rd battalion of infantry; Col. Alfredo Barbosa, commander of the 7th regiment of cavalry and ex-commander of the 1st regiment; Captains Marcos Curias Mariano de Campos, Frederico José da Costa and Servílio José Gonçalves; Lieutenant José Rêzido do Gama Villos Boss; Eugênio Manoel Lima Vargas Dantas. Sergeant João Lacerda Peixoto will also be tried by court-martial. Orders have been issued by the war department for the arrest of all these persons.

—On Saturday in virtue of the application made for a writ of habeas corpus, Senator João Condeiro, Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima and Major Thomaz Cavalcanti, who, after returning from exile, on the island of Fernando de Noronha, had been held in custody on the cruiser *Andrada*, appeared before the supreme court, which by a vote of 8 to 1 ordered their release. Having thus regained their liberty through the operation of liberal principles of which they have been violent adversaries, they will, it is to be hoped, profit by the lesson that they have received and refrain hereafter from advocating the arbitrary and despotic measures with which they and their partisans have sought to control the political affairs of the country.

## DEATH.

GALBRAITH.—In this city on the 16th inst. John ALEXANDER, son of John and Lilian Galbraith, aged 5 months.

## CRICKET AT MORRO VELHO.

The «Club Brasileiro de Cricket» opened its 1898 season with a trip to Minas at 11 members of the club left Rio on Wednesday night, 6th inst. and were back in their offices on Monday morning. Their destination was Morro Velho the seat of the São João del Rey Gold Mining Co., and they returned delighted in every way with the success of the trip. There are some 70 Englishmen in Morro Velho, and every one of these gentlemen seemed determined to make the visitors have a thoroughly good time and they succeeded. Their hospitality was perfect; all houses seemed open to the visitors at no matter what hour and, in short, good feeling and friendliness reigned supreme from beginning to end.

A two days cricket match had been arranged: for Friday from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. and the 4 innings were completed a few minutes before time for drawing stumps. Space will not allow details of individual play—suffice it to say that the interesting points on the Morro Velho side consisted in the excellent bowling of their captain, Jones, and the steady second innings of Stevens; whilst on the Rio side the bowling of Brooking and Smythe and the batting of Wheatley were worthy of special praise. The fielding on both sides was good, but Rio gives the palm to Morro Velho.

Full scores are appended at foot, and show that Rio can claim a good win.

The ground, not quite finished yet, is already as picturesque as one could wish to see; it is at the summit of one and surrounded by other hills; the pavilion is handsome and has been made at great expense and trouble.

A band of music was in attendance during the whole of the two days, and the scene made generally pretty and lively by the presence of quite a large number of spectators, including a great many of the fair sex.

Luncheon was served to the two teams on both days, close to the ground on the second day, a few short speeches with a perfect ring of genuine sentiment about them testified to the fact that both parties were thoroughly enjoying each other's company.

A ball was arranged for Saturday night in honor of the visitors and was a great success, ably managed as it was by Mr. Clemence, the acting manager at the mine. The Rio men have confessed themselves surprised at seeing so many ladies, such an excellent ball-room and such animation at a spot which seemed so far out of the world.

A suitable occasion was taken on Sunday for the Rio men to respond heartily to a toast to the manager of the mine, Mr. Clemence, unavoidably absent from Morro Velho, to which thanks were given to Mr. Clemence for the excellent way he did the honors, and for his best to arrange for the Morro Velho men to make a trip to Rio; to Mr. Manning, the honorary secretary, for his untiring attentions to the committee for the way they had arranged and brought off everything without a hitch; to their captain, Mr. Jones, for his sports-

manship throughout and finally to the ladies for their splendid hospitality.

The Morro Velho men gave their visitors opportunities for seeing the mine and as hearty a reception and send off as ever one Club gave another. At the latter event, in Mr. Clemence's house, Morro Velho presented the «Club Brasileiro de Cricket» with a large «photo» of the combined teams; whilst the respective captains presented to each other «photos» of their teams.

The Penning brothers and Mr. Lowes and their better halves would seem to deserve special mention, the sounds of revelry by night coming from under their hospitable roofs attested to the way they were entertaining their Rio guests.

In conclusion, as successful and as pleasant an excursion as one could wish for. The Rio team, on the return journey, did not forget to express to their hon. secretary, A. Amaral, and to their captain, H. J. Reeves, their thanks for the way these gentlemen organized the trip.

## CRICKET SCORES AND NOTES.

Rio lost the toss, but were sent in first, though Morro Velho men were short of 4 runs to save the follow-on, they willingly asked Rio to play their second innings, with the result that the double innings by both teams still filled up the two days play.

Umpires Lowes (Morro Velho) and Walker (Rio) gave every satisfaction.

## CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET

### 1st Innings.

O. Wacherer, b. Gill.....	2
H. J. Reeves (capt), ct. Ghent, b. Drew.....	24
R. A. Brooking, b. Gill.....	5
N. Jackson, b. run out.....	10
E. King, ct. Turner, b. Stevens.....	8
H. L. Wheatley, b. Jones.....	25
H. A. Roberts, b. Jones.....	5
A. Smythe, b. Jones.....	11
A. Skey, b. Jones.....	0
W. T. Ginn, not out.....	3
A. Amaral, b. Jones.....	0
Byes.....	24
Leg byes.....	6
Wide balls.....	3
No balls.....	—

129

### 2nd Innings

O. Wacherer, b. Jones.....	10
H. J. Reeves (capt) ct. Stephens, b. Gill.....	9
R. A. Brooking, ct. Grenfell, b. Jones.....	15
N. Jackson, ct. Turner, b. Gill.....	10
E. King, b. Jones.....	18
H. L. Wheatley, b. Stevens.....	45
H. A. Roberts, b. Jones.....	6
A. Smythe, b. Jones.....	17
A. Skey, not out.....	8
W. T. Ginn, b. Jones.....	0
A. Amaral, ct. Drew, b. Gill.....	4
Byes.....	5
Leg byes.....	2
Wide balls.....	7
No balls.....	—

156

## MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB

### 1st Innings

H. Gent, b. Brooking.....	4
T. Gill, ct. Wacherer, b. Brooking.....	5
T. Stevens, b. Smythe.....	5
J. Stephens, b. Smythe.....	1
E. Jones (capt.), b. Brooking.....	2
S. Turner, b. Smythe.....	4
T. Tarling, b. Brooking.....	10
A. Grenfell, ct. King, b. Smythe.....	0
W. Dunstan, ct. Roberts, b. Brooking.....	6
J. Drew, run out.....	1
R. J. Hinton, not out.....	0
Byes.....	3
Leg byes.....	2
Wide ball.....	2
No balls.....	0

45

### 2nd Innings

H. Gent, ct. Smythe, b. Brooking.....	4
T. Gill, b. Brooking.....	3
T. Stevens, run out.....	14
J. Stephens, run out.....	2
E. Jones (capt.) b. Brooking.....	10
S. Turner, b. Brooking.....	0
T. Tarling, ct. Brooking, b. Smythe.....	4
A. Grenfell, b. Wacherer.....	0
W. Dunstan, b. Smythe.....	0
J. Drew, ct. Amaral, b. Wacherer.....	1
R. J. Hinton, b. Brooking.....	7
Byes.....	4
Leg byes.....	1
Wide balls.....	0
No balls.....	0

50

	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Totals since 1 Apr.	Total since 1 Jan.
Brazil.....	bags	5,834	12,444	2,113	9,679	7,331	3,175	137,539	1,077,539
Shipments U. States .....	"	17,130	13,690	16,238	17,402	22,941	..	2,212,172	2,212,172
" Europe.....	"	675	1,043	2,055	4,403	252	..	36,875	1,167,676
" Canada.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,920	141,116
" River Plate, etc. ....	"	586	..	50	..	..	..	70,230	22,787
" Cuba.....	"	..	..	1,339	100	813	..	9,999	141,634
Total shipments.....	bags	15,388	14,643	18,444	24,777	17,339	16,044	373,065	3,730,651
Stock.....		217,809	145,000	198,769	184,777	172,399	169,434	..	..
Average yard, No. 7 .....		12,800	12,000-20	12,600-30	12,800-70	13,600	11,600	..	..
N. Y., 60 No. 3.....	per 48	17,300	12,200-20	12,200-30	12,800-70	13,000	11,000	..	..
X. Y., open cut, London .....	"	6 1/2 c.	6 3/4 d.	6 1/2 c.	6 3/4 c.	5 1/2 d.	..	..	..
Pakistan cut, London.....	"	5 1/2 d.	5 3/4 d.	5 1/2 d.	5 1/2 d.	5 1/2 d.	..	..	..
Peasants' cut, Calcutta.....	"	40 c.	40 c.	40 c.	40 c.	40 c.	..	..	..
Receipts at Santos ..... prime		\$95	14,761	9,136	12,658	9,801	12,665	11,361	..
Stock at Santos .....		604,100	531,750	532,170	485,840	453,070	407,160	403,470	..



## SANTOS.

The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning publishes the Santos shipments of cargo during the last month, with the destinations, the list of exporters, and the receipts and shipments for nine months of the last five years.

The total receipts in March aggregated 358,937 bags, against 335,459 in the same month of last year.

The clearances in March aggregated 340,041 bags, with the following destinations:

Destination	Quantity
New York	128,537
Hamburg	125,111
London	101,696
Antwerp	69,042
Trieste and option	27,485
Brussels and option	25,240
Marcelles	11,729
Genoa	6,479
Copenhagen	5,624
Bordeaux	3,791
New Orleans	3,478
San Francisco	3,411
Alexandria	1,750
Beyrout	1,750
Constantinople	1,750
Naples	1,750
Consolidate	5,336
Rio de Janeiro	4
Pelotas	4
Antofagasta	2
Total	543,914

The above shipments were made by the following exporters:

Exporter	Quantity
Namun, Gepp & Co.	135,493
R. Johnston & Co.	66,626
Theodor Wille & Co.	61,210
Gottlieb Hays & Co.	61,210
Karl Vilas & Co.	37,075
Hard, Rand & Co.	20,971
J. W. Doane & Co.	21,425
Reinhardt, Stoffgen & Co.	21,425
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	21,425
Holmström, Hays & Co.	17,741
Arclmick Brothers	11,475
Krische & Co.	11,475
Rosow & Co.	11,475
Josef Haugwitz	6,750
Kubillard & Co.	4,755
Henry Wiegke & Co.	3,659
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	1,659
August Leuth & Co.	655
Hallers & Co.	1,205
Prado Chaves & Co.	1,205
Diverses	54,914
Total	543,914

The receipts for the nine months ending 31 March, and for the crop year, were as follows:

Year	Receipts	Crop
1893-94	1,516,912	1,686,260 bags
1894-95	3,575,365	3,800,380
1895-96	2,742,800	3,004,800
1896-97	4,505,000	5,104,000
1897-98	5,807,849	

The shipments in the same period of nine months were:

Year	Shipments
1893-94	728,465
1894-95	1,664,781
1895-96	1,612,122
1896-97	1,217,367
1897-98	1,600,235

## Imports.

The market during the past week has been relatively quiet, the low rate of exchange and uncertainty as to the future restricting operations to no considerable extent. Under such conditions dealers and consumers are disinclined to stock up beyond current requirements. This tendency is shown in the flour trade where the sales at such times run closely with the actual consumption. In such instances the dealers' values made necessary by the fall in exchange are liable to weigh very heavily on consumers who are reluctant, but the consumers are made to feel privations for which they have no remedy. This is all the more noticeable in foodstuffs which enter into general consumption, and for which there is no substitute. And even where national substitutes exist, the tendency is to follow the rise in prices of imported articles so that the consumer derives very little benefit from them.

**Flour.**—The arrivals since our last report have been:

From	Quantity
From River Plate per <i>La Andes</i>	500 tons
ditto	1,000 tons
Total receipts	1,500 tons

The sales during the week have been about 4,000 bags, and the stock in hand is reported to be about 35,000 bags, of which nothing remains in first hands.

The quotations furnished are:

Item	Price
Trieste	nonant.
Richmond 1st	nonant.
Baltimore 1st	\$8.00
do 2nd	\$7.50
Western and Interior	\$7.00
River Plate	\$6.00
Local Mills	\$5.00

**Coffee.**—The arrivals have been 1,155 cases per *Pinto Alegre*, *Bahiana* and 525 cases Norwegian per *Pinto Alegre*, both from Hamburg. The quotations furnished are the same as those given in our last issue viz. Gaspe tubs at \$8.00; Halifax nominal and Norwegian cases at \$5.00; (C. R. C. \$5.00; C. R. C. \$5.00 and other marks \$5.00).

**Lard.**—No receipts are reported, and the market is said to be firm with prices slightly advanced. Our quotations being \$5.00—\$5.75 per pound for American and \$5.00—\$5.75 per kilogramme for native, which is a slight increase on our last quotation for the imported article.

**Rice.**—Receipts nil. The market appears to be somewhat heavily stocked and prices are reported steady. Our quotations being \$2.00—\$2.50 per bag, against \$1.75—\$2.00 per bag for the old crop at the same time.

**Pitch Pine.**—No arrivals. The market is reported firm at \$2.00—\$2.50 per dozen.

**White Pine.**—No arrivals and quotations are unchanged at \$2.00 per dozen.

**Spruce Pine.**—No arrivals and prices are nominal.

**Swedish Pine.**—No arrivals. The cargo reported in our last is reported to have been sold at 90¢ per dozen.

**Kerosene.**—No arrivals reported. The market is reported firm with prices at 10¢—12¢ according to quantity.

**Turpentine.**—There have been no receipts, and quotations are unchanged at \$1.00—\$1.50 per kilogramme.

**Rosin.**—No arrivals and the market continues firm at \$1.00—\$1.50 for light and \$1.00—\$1.50 per bag for dark grades.

**Cement.**—No arrivals. Our quotations continue at \$1.00—\$1.50 for English brands, \$1.00—\$1.50 for Belgian and German, and \$1.00—\$1.50 per bag for French.

**Indian Corn.**—There have been no arrivals of foreign corn, and prices have been advanced to 10¢—12¢ per bag for River Plate, and 10¢—12¢ for native. The market is reported to be very firm.

**Beans.**—No arrivals. The market continues firm at \$5.00—\$5.50 per bag for local mills, a slight advance on our last quotation, and \$5.00—\$5.50 for River Plate.

**Hay.**—The receipts have been 4,500 bales per *East-ern Pine*, and 1,500 bales per *Joazeiro* from the River Plate. Owing to the large arrivals prices have fallen somewhat, our last quotation being 200 reis per kilogramme, the market is reported to be weak.

**Coal.**—The receipts since our last report have been:

From	Quantity
1,000 tons per <i>Aleria</i> from Leith	
1,000 tons per <i>Eden</i> from Cardiff	
1,000 tons per <i>Niteroi</i> do	
1,000 tons per <i>Carrie L. Smith</i> from Glasgow	
1,000 tons per <i>Bellona</i> from Cardiff	
1,000 tons per <i>Salomon</i> from Swansea	
1,000 tons per <i>Hannah Blanchard</i> do	

All for private account.

**Rum.**—The receipts have been regular from various domestic ports, and our last quotations are:

Item	Price
Pernambuco and Macao	200 000—225 000
Bahia and Aracaju	205 000—225 000
Campos	210 000—230 000
Ampara and Paraty	210 000—230 000
Paraty	215 000—230 000

Alcohol of 55 to 58 deg. 350 000—365 000

ditto 40 deg. 350 000—400 000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 12.

MARSEILLES—R. bk *Angela* *Shaffro*; 535 tons; Moss; 57 dcs; sundries to order.

SWANSEA—Br lug *Sadonia*; 335 tons; BEVIN; 44 dcs; coal to Belmoro Rodrigues & Co.

APRIL 13.

SUNDERLAND—Rus bk *Hannah Blanchard*, 901 tons; Bjorkberg; 57 dcs; coal to Belmoro Rodrigues & Co.

APRIL 15.

HAMBURG—Dan bk *Enbla*; 440 tons; Kallies; 42 dcs; sundries to order.

APRIL 16.

SANTOS—Br bk *Servier*; 1125 tons; Reid; 1 dcs, coffee to Severino & Co.

APRIL 17.

SHIP ISLAND—Br bk *Atwood*; 1430 tons; Jackson; bal last.

APRIL 18.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Julia Rollins*; 575 tons; Davies; coffee.

APRIL 19.

BARRADOS—Rus bk *N. B. Morris*; 699 tons; Stuart; bal last.

APRIL 20.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 21.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 22.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 23.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 24.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 25.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 26.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 27.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 28.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 29.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 30.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

APRIL 31.

ALBANY—Rus bk *Albany*; 18 Feb.

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Apr. 11	Bresil	Bordux 15 d	Messageries Maritimes
12	Do	Glasgow 14 d	Norton Megaw & Co.
13	Do	Yokohama 14 d	Wilson Sons & Co.
14	Do	H'kong 21 d	E. Johnston & Co.
15	Do	R. Plate 1 d	Messageries Maritimes
16	Do	Zeland 19 d	Wilson Sons & Co.
17	Do	Have 23 d	Chargers Reunis
18	Do	Livepool 2 d	Wilson Sons & Co.
19	Do	Revol 15 d	Thyule, Davidson & C.
20	Do	Cardiff 18 d	Messageries Maritimes
21	Do	Rosario 7 d	Norton Megaw & Co.
22	Do	Santos 22 d	Norton Megaw & Co.
23	Do	do 17 d	P. Johnston & Co.
24	Do	do 23 d	Norton Megaw & Co.
25	Do	do 25 d	Karl Valis & Co.
26	Do	Genoa 1 1/2	La Veboce
27	Do	Rosario 9 d	Rio Flour Mills
28	Do	Santos	R. Johnston & Co.
29	Do	H'burg 23 d	do
30	Do	Santos 16 d	C. Cresta & Co.
31	Do	Santos 16 d	Norton Megaw & Co.
32	Do	Cardiff 25 d	Central Railway
33	Do	Santos 16 d	W. V. G. Martins & Co.

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Apr. 11	Les Andes	Marseilles	Sundries.
12	Do	do	do
13	Do	River Plate	do
14	Do	Liverpool	do
15	Do	Santos	do
16	Do	Santa Lucia	Ballast
17	Do	Buenos Aires	do
18	Do	Valparaiso	Sundries.
19	Do	London	do
20	Do	Santos	do
21	Do	Rosario	Ballast
22	Do	Buenos Aires	Sundries.
23	Do	Bordeaux	do
24	Do	Santos	do
25	Do	do	do
26	Do	New York	Coffee & Sundr.
27	Do	do	do
28	Do	Bremen	do
29	Do	Santa Lucia	Ballast
30	Do	Santos	Coffee & Sundr.
31	Do	do	do
32	Do	Hamburg	do
33	Do	Buenos Aires	Coal
34	Do	Santos	Sundries.
35	Do	Lisbon	do
36	Do	Santos	do
37	Do	Santa Lucia	Ballast

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 17th, 1898.

NAME	TOSS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk Rose Innes	790	Mar. 2	New York	Levering & C.
log M. Lind	655	29 N. York	H. Braziera	
British				
bk R. S. Besnard	1200	Feb 11	New York	To order
bk Arisan	1051	10 Cardiff	To order	
sp Monmouth	1449	20 Pensacola	To order	
log Hattie May	149	Mar. 3	Italy	N. Meaw & C.
sp New City	1091	14 Cardiff	W. S. & C.	
log John Roberts	107	8 Gaspe	L. A. M. & C.	
sp Ruby	1315	8 Pensacola	E. S. & Co.	
log R. L. T.	445	12 Blyth	B. Rodnes Co	
sp Berthelm	109	14 Cardiff	B. Rodnes Co	
sp Forest King	1333	14 Cardiff	B. Rodnes Co	
sp Phosphor	1249	26 St. Johns	J. Moore & C.	
bk Thos. H.	1091	14 Cardiff	A. Thum	
log H. Sideride	1120	Apr. 3	Cardiff	Belin, R. & C.
log Sidman	1128	12 Swansea	Belin, R. & C.	
log Severin	1128	16 Santos	Severino N.C.	
Danish				
bk Waterfox	598	Mar. 15	Monte deo	C. Belport & C.
bk Imbla	410	Apr. 15	Hamburg	To order
German				
sp Occident	1610	Mar. 25	Antwerp	Laureys & C.
sp Normand	1607	Apr. 3	Portland	F. P. Passos
sp Philadelphia	1710	5 Leith	Gas Co.	
Italian				
bk Zefiro	646	Mar. 5	Marseilles	A. Ave' & C.
bk A. Schaffro	535	Apr. 12	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bk Ad T.	1151	Mar. 20	Pensacola	To order
sp Fritz Renter	1475	Apr. 3	Pensacola	To order
sp Indus	771	1 P. Pensacola	To order	
sp Schiller	1315	3 R. L. do	To order	
bk Sterling	1167	4 Cardiff	W. S. & C.	
Portuguese				
sch Vareiro	320	Apr. 5	Porto	N. Jr. & Co.
Russian				
bk H. Blanchard	991	Apr. 13	Sund'land Belm.	R. & C.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 12.		
2	Apollon, 58	775,000
15	do	779
4	do	935
30	do	736
215	do	700
47	deb. Sarcobana-Tunna, R. R.	53 500
500	h. n. Banco Hypothecario	95
Banks.		
100	Depositos e Descantos.	30
444	Republica	139 500
Miscellaneous.		
200	Leopoldina R. R.	7 250
76	Confinha, Insc.	41
APRIL 13.		
10	Apollon, 58	775,000
4	do	785
67	do	734
6	do	806
37	Emprestimo Municipal.	145
20	do	155
50	deb. Carioca, mill.	108
50	Journal do Commercio.	157
4	h. n. Banco Credito Real de S. Paulo.	70
Banks.		
17	Commercial	205
50	Comercio	212
20	Republica	139
25	Rural e Hypothecario.	240
Miscellaneous.		
758	Leopoldina R. R.	7
24	Jardim Botanico, tram.	114
10	Argus Flammense, Insc.	345
APRIL 14.		
1	Apollon, 58	775,000
5	do	778
39	do	730
1	do	750
1	do	750
6,405	do	725
60	do	935
43	do	937
24	do	735
5	do	790
11	do	790
21	Emprestimo Municipal, registered.	158
150	deb. Carioca, mill.	108
550	h. n. Banco Hypothecario.	95
Banks.		
15	Commercial	205,000
155	do	206
19	do	740
85	Comercio (47/3)	7
20	Constructor.	135 500
166	Republica.	135 500
Miscellaneous.		
200	Minas S. Jeronymo, R. R.	3 250
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	19
100	do	18 500
APRIL 15.		
2	Apollon, 58	775,000
2	do	740
3	do	730
3	do	935
12	do	939
10	do	735
55	Emprestimo Municipal.	149
100	do	147
100	do	158
50	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	9 750
50	do	158
30	do	158
Banks.		
22	Depositos e Descantos.	80
100	Hypothecario.	45 500
52	Republica.	139
31	do	158 500
925	do	159
85	Rural e Hypothecario.	242
Miscellaneous.		
1075	Leopoldina R. R.	7 500
5	S. Pedro de Alcantara, mill.	130
APRIL 16.		
6	Apollon, 58.	775,000
1	do	708
12	do	800
5	do	947
1	do	947
7	do	733
20	do	800
55	Emprestimo Municipal	145
50	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1005	9 500
100	do	39
Banks.		
50	Franco Brasileiro.	8
134	Republica, (1st day of transfer).	139
15	Rural e Hypothecario.	242
Miscellaneous.		
30	Alfianja Mercantil.	23
SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.		
	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria.		
15	do	205,000
15	Lavradores	110 000
15	Mercantil de Santos.	110 000
15	S. Paulo.	20 000
15	União de S. Paulo (1st day of transfer).	20 000
15	C. Aguiar e Luz.	95 000
15	Gaz de S. Paulo	400 000
15	Luxpion.	100 000
15	Mogiana (all paid).	239 000
15	idem (40 % paid).	105 000
15	Faustila.	254 000
Outside Sales.		
15	C. Fausta.	253 000
15	Bills Camara Municipal (3rd loan).	75 000
15	do	74 000
15	h. n. Banco Credito Real.	66 900
15	do	66 900

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 18th

Circulation	Public Funds			
25,113,900\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	795,000—	805,000	
102,625,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	733,000—	735,000	
124,555,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	938,000—	942,000	
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....		2,550,000	
24,579,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2% .....		2,500,000	
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2% .....		1,500,000	
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo .....		700,000	
10,030,000	„ of Minas Geraes, 5% .....			
65,000,000	„ do .....			
4,000,000	„ of Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	950,000—		
24,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	148,000—	149,000	
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial .....	200\$	8,000— Jan. 98	205,000— 207,000
20,000,000	Comercio .....	200	8,000— Jan. 98	— 81,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3,200— Jan. 98	— 7,000
20,000,000	Constructo.....	200		— 15,000
16,000,000	Credito Movel .....	200	2,000— Jan. 98	— 55,000
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6,000— Jan. 98	— 45,000
3,500,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3,000— Jan. 98	— 67,000
117,012,000	Nacional Brasileiro .....	200	9,000— Jan. 98	138,000— 139,000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6,000— Jan. 98	— 200,000
	Kaul e Hypothecario.....	200	9,000— Jan. 98	— 115,000
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500— Jan. 98	
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
3,500,000\$	Caravellas a Aymorés.....	180\$		7,000— 7,500
110,000,000	Leopoldina .....	200		
10,000,000	Muzambinho .....	200		
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas .....	200		
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75		
20,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200		
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itagua.....	200		
42,000,000	do 2nd series.....	40		40,000— 5,000
	Viação Feres Sapucahy.....	200		— 5,000
Capital	Transways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 98	114,000—
12,000,000	S. Christovão .....	200	— Jan. 98	155,000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança .....	200\$	— Sept. 97	105,000—
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 98	122,500— 123,000
2,000,000	Carrioca .....	200	10,000— Jan. 98	130,000—
4,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 98	— 105,000
500,000	D. Isabel .....	200	20,000— Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 98	—
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	9,000— Feb. 98	—
1,000,000	Metropolitana .....	200	8,000— Mar. 98	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 98	— 135,000
300,000	Santa Lúcia .....	200	— Jan. 98	—

## SUTTON &amp; SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

## VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

## Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 78

Rio de Janeiro.

## FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.

J. W. SPRENGER

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40  
1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

## Companhia Geral de Serviços Marítimos

9-A, RUA VISCONDE DE ITABORAHY, 9-A,

Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels, Tugboats, Steam launches. Covered and uncovered Lighters always ready of service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stevedores—L. S. Andrews &amp; Co.

## ATTENTION.

## BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice! —

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired in AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

ALBERT C. KING &amp; Co.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

## THE MANCHESTER

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Sited in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

Isolated Fever Ward,

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward.... 15\$000 a day

Private room.... 20\$000 ..

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 1ª de Março (1 to 3 p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua 1ª de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or for intestinal, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French, to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Frazee No. 5 &amp; 7

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

## CERVEJARIA LOGOS

102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO

TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

AND

## LOGOS'S STOUT

Beer in barrels &amp; bottled

## "A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of

## MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water.

Quinine Tonic,

Ginger Ale,

Lemonade.

Fruit Champagnes,

Seltzer Water,

Gas Waters,

etc., etc.

The water used is doubly filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.083

## FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS

S. Paulo

## MACDONALD BROTHERS

Importers and Commission Agents.

P. O. Box 234.

Agents for

A. B. FLEMING &amp; Co. Ld.

EDINBURGH.

Printing inks — Lubricating oils &amp;c.

ELLAM JONES &amp; Co. Ld.

DERBY.

Paints Varnishes &amp;c.

Telegraphic address: — "MAC — S.P.A.U." A Code used.

3. RUA DA QUITANDA, 3

S. Paulo.

## LIVROS DE LEITURA

De Felisberto, Hilário e Galhardo.

NOVO MAPA do Estado de S. Paulo, comprehendendo o Sul de Minas Geraes; Glóbo e grande sortimento de mapas.

GEOGRAPHIA TANCREDO, O Estado, História de S. Paulo e outros Livros escolares, a venda na

Livraria Classica de ALVES &amp; C.

RUA S. BENTO, N. 20.

## VICTORIA STORE

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

## VICTORIA STORE


Caixa O.

São Paulo.

**ARP & Co.**

68. RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68

Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.



HUMBER, Beeston  
COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,  
Hartford, Conn.  
NOTHMANN, Berlin.

It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines, whose perfections are known all over the world and are rivaled by no other makes.

P. O. Box, 374,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ask for  
"MOUNTAIN DEW"  
SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.  
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Backed Rubber Type  
and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.  
S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 16, Trarassa do Ouvidor,  
1st floor.  
N.B. — Special attention given to large  
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for  
marking coffee bags.  
Business Signs Engraved

Champagne Piper Heidsieck  
From the old firm Heidsieck.

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche.

Sec.

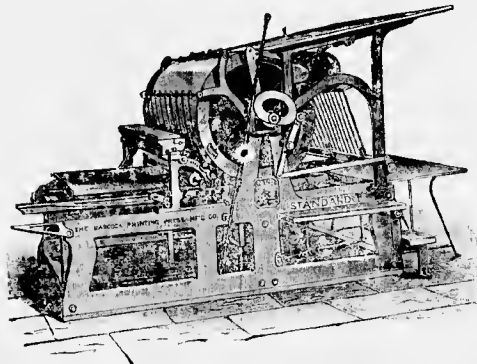
Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

# BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN. MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

**Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,**

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Bicycles of the day

CLEVELAND

WESTFIELD

Sole Agent: JAMES MITCHELL.

57, Rua do Ouvidor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE

AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors: GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre.

43, Rua da Candelaria.

Rio de Janeiro.

## SEA SICKNESS

29 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-  
da" by Dr. Emílio Pina with Tincture of Ne-  
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-  
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-  
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-  
que Manguon says that "during voyages on  
board of War 1, have had occasion to use  
Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero  
Leivas against sea sickness and always  
with excellent results.  
Numerous testimonials of travellers jus-  
tify the results obtained by these distin-  
guished physicians, with the Tincture and  
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-  
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-  
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle  
written in the Portuguese, English and  
French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
mulated in order that they may be sent by  
post all over the world with the least pos-  
sible delay to supply the want of the Wine,  
Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara,  
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be  
transported by the same rapid and sure  
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,  
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the  
legs, and convalescence after long and si-  
cious illness, the pills should be ground  
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine  
remember that they may be taken as a liquid to  
insure a prompt action; it is also, to facilitate  
for adults and children who cannot take  
dry pills, and in the case they can be di-  
solved in pure water if no wine is to be  
had.

Persons who have no connections here  
and who may desire to have these most  
useful pills can obtain them by applying  
direct to the proprietor who undertakes to  
send orders by registered post to any part  
of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of  
24000 per box, 125000 for 5 and 205000 for  
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.



## Shipping.

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

## Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.  
TABLE OF DEPARTURES.  
1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898 Apr. 20	Thames	Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
May 2	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 4	Dambré	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camará, 1st floor.  
G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

## LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

## LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius, Olbers, and Wordsworth.

These steamers sail at intervals for  
**New York**  
calling at  
BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO  
Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of New York.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

The steamer

## "SALLUST"

is intended to sail  
on the 23rd inst.  
For freight apply to the Broker  
**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
60, Rua 1.º de Março.  
For passages and further information apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**  
58, Rua 1.º de Março

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st and 15th of each month to  
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.  
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passages Rates:	1st. cl.	2nd. cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	150/000
—Lisbon.....	475 "	120/000

For further information apply to  
**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**  
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

## PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Liguria..... April 26th  
Orana..... May 10th  
Orissa..... " 24th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.  
For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**  
No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,**  
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins* IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;  
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.  
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

## ST. JACOBS OIL



## THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
Blisters, Scalds, Frost Bites.  
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.  
King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

## SOUND

BORDEAUX  
WINES

IN BARREL OR CASE

**CRASHLEY & Co.**

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

## NONHEBEL &amp; Co.

Steamship Agents  
COMMISSION AGENTS

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

WILSON'S HULL LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address:—NONHEBEL.

## FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES

202, RUA DO CATTETE, 1st floor,

CLOSE TO LAMPO DO NATHADO.

117, AVENIDA 15 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petropolis.

Large assortment of Embroidery, Silks, Transfer patterns, Fancy-work and many other articles for Ladies use.

## NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for gonorrhea, but also for the numerous ailments in frequency met that women resort from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put in air-tight boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded registered by post at the following prices:—Per single box, \$2.50; per half dozen boxes, \$12.50; per dozen boxes \$20.00.

Address of manufacturer: Joaquim B. de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 71, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 34th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from last year it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men, merchants, and in Brazilian trade, industries and in its agents. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better minuciousness to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio 25, Rio de Janeiro.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail*.

A large assortment of English novels, American and Trenchard's Editions, constantly on hand.  
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
Old Brazilian stamps bought.  
Collections of stamps purchased.  
Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Meissner's Food.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamp.  
Atkinson's Perfumery and Pens' Soap.  
Vendors of the GENUINE word trademarks  
Crisp Apple Blossoms & Lavender Saps  
of THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.

A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

## ITAPERUNA

will sail for  
Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,  
Saturday, 23rd April.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiçe SILVIO till 22nd April.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.